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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/916,677	07/30/2001	Hideki Matsuda	110227	9841
25944	7590	03/29/2004	EXAMINER	
OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC P.O. BOX 19928 ALEXANDRIA, VA 22320			LUU, MATTHEW	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2672	20
DATE MAILED: 03/29/2004				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/916,677

Applicant(s)

MATSUDA, HIDEKI

Examiner

LUU MATTHEW

Art Unit

2672

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 March 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-10,12-17 and 27-30 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 18-28,31 and 32 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 18-28 and 31-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Deguchi et al (6,480,202) in view of Onuma et al (5,287,173) or Yano (EP 1251482 A2).

Regarding claim 18, Deguchi et al disclose (Figs. 6 and 8) an environment-compliant image display system, which corrects an image based on environment information (col. 7, lines 52-58). The environment-compliant display system comprising: means for storing (Fig. 8, memory section 104) brightness correction information for correcting brightness of the image (col. 6, line 65 to col. 7, line 5), and color correction information for correcting color of the image (col. 7, lines 11-15 and lines 26-29); and correction means (Fig. 8, image processing section 100) for correcting image information for displaying the image, based on the environment information, the brightness correction information, and the color correction information (col. 7, lines 20-30); and visual environment detection means (a photosensor) for measuring at least one of the color value, gamma, and color temperature of an image that is displayed in the image-displayed area (column 7, lines 11-14 and lines 52-57).

Deguchi et al fail to disclose the new limitation added to the claim "wherein the visual environment detection means is remotely located a distance from the image-displayed area and the visual environment detection means substantially faces the image-displayed area".

However, Onuma et al (5,287,173) disclose (Fig. 1) a display system wherein the visual environment detection means (a charge couple device camera 3) (CCD 3) is remotely located a distance from the image-displayed area (2) and the visual environment detection means (CCD 3) substantially faces the image-displayed area (2). See column 3, lines 19-21 and lines 42-66. On the other hand, Yano also discloses (Figs. 4 and 5) a photosensor (12) (see column 5, lines 29-35).

It is obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the CCD camera (3) of Onuma et al or the ambient light sensor (12) of Yano into the brightness correction system of Deguchi et al to provide a more accurate ambient light detection means that can adjust both of brightness and color of the image-displayed area more effectively and accurately.

Regarding claim 19, Deguchi et al disclose (Figs. 6 and 8) correction means (Fig. 8, image processing section 100) for correcting image information for displaying the image, based on the environment information, the brightness correction information, and the color correction information (col. 7, lines 20-30).

Regarding claim 20, Deguchi et al disclose a predetermined correction coefficient that is used in a correction of the image information. See column 8, equations (3) and (4).

Regarding claim 21, Deguchi et al disclose (Fig. 8) the image-displayed area is an area on a screen (monitor 103).

Regarding claims 23 and 24, Deguchi et al disclose (Figs. 6 and 8) an environment-compliant image display system, which corrects an image based on environment information (col. 7, lines 52-58). The environment-compliant display system comprising:
means for storing (Fig. 8, memory section 104) brightness correction information for correcting brightness of the image (col. 6, line 65 to col. 7, line 5), and color correction information for correcting color of the image (col. 7, lines 11-15 and lines 26-29); and correction means (Fig. 8, image processing section 100) for correcting image information for displaying the image, based on the environment information, the brightness correction information, and the color correction information (col. 7, lines 20-30); and visual environment detection means (a photosensor) for measuring at least one of the color value, gamma, and color temperature of an image that is displayed in the image-displayed area (column 7, lines 11-14 and lines 52-57).

On the other hand, Yano also discloses (Figs. 4 and 5) a photosensor (12) (see column 5, lines 29-35).

However, Onuma et al (5,287,173) disclose (Fig. 1) a display system wherein the visual environment detection means (a charge couple device camera 3) (CCD 3) is remotely located a distance from the image-displayed area (2) and the visual environment detection means (CCD 3) substantially faces the image-displayed area (2).

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See column 3, lines 19-21 and lines 42-66. On the other hand, Yano also discloses (Figs. 4 and 5) a photosensor (12) (see column 5, lines 29-35).

It is obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the CCD camera (3) of Onuma et al or the ambient light sensor (12) of Yano into the brightness correction system of Deguchi et al to provide a more accurate ambient light detection means that can adjust both of brightness and color of the image-displayed area more effectively and accurately.

Regarding claims 25-27 and 31, note the rejections as set forth above with respect to claims 19-21 above.

Regarding claims 22, 28 and 32, Deguchi et al further disclose (Fig. 10) a graphics user interface (GUI) input means for inputting the viewing environment information. See column 7, line 59 to column 8, line 4.

Deguchi fails to disclose means for displaying an image that guides to input a type of the screen.

However, "the type of screen" such as the resolution type or color type, etc. is well known in the art to be adjusted by the computer user.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 1, 3-10, 12-17 and 29-30 allowed.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to new claims 18-28 and 31-32 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

New claims 29-30 are allowed since they depend on the allowed claim 9.

Furthermore, the "type of screen" such as the resolution type or color type, etc. is well known in the art to be adjusted by the computer user.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LUU MATTHEW whose telephone number is (703) 305-4850. The examiner can normally be reached on 9 hrs.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, RAZAVI MICHAEL can be reached on (703) 305-4713. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



**MATTHEW LUU
PRIMARY EXAMINER**